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BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1932.

LLANELLY :

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1933.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1932.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1932 on the
Health Administration of the Borough.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall, Llanelly,
July, 1933.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

*L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

*L. M. ALLEN, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon :

*T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow),
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Foods :

*†R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

*I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

*J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

*‡§||M. C. JONES.

*‡§||aG. GREENE.

*‡§||aG. M. ROBERTS.

Chief Clerk :

M. E. SMITH.

Clerk :

W. J. SYMMONS.

Sanitary Inspectors' Helper :

G. I. REES.

Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital :

‡KATHLEEN GRIFFITHS.

Veterinary Inspector :

J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.

* Salary Contribution by Exchequer.

† Certified Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

‡ Fully Trained Nurse (State registered).

§ Certificate Central Midwives Board.

|| Also School Nurse.

a Health Visitors' Certificate.

SUMMARY.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	2,069
Population, 1932 (Estimated—Registrar-General) ...	38,450
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (end of 1932)	8,413
Rateable Value	£157,613
Sum represented by penny rate	£595

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Reference was made to the social conditions in my report for the year 1930 (page 5). Nothing has to be added to this except to say that there is still a large amount of unemployment in the chief industries of the town.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total. Males. Females.				
Live Births {	Legitimate ...	542	284	258	{	Birth Rate 14.59 per 1,000.
	Illegitimate ...	19	7	12		
Still Births		32	17	15	{	53.96 per 1,000 total births.
Deaths		451	219	232	{	Death Rate 11.73 per 1,000.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

		Rate per 1,000 total (live Deaths. & still) births.	
No. 29.—Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	...	Nil.
No. 30.—Other puerperal causes ...	4	...	6.74
Total		4	6.74

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	58.82
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	59.04
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	52.63

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.—The Llanelly and District Nursing Association undertake general nursing, but only in the case of subscribers. The home nursing of infectious disease is not undertaken. This Association works independently of the Local Authority. The Goring Road Nursing Home has accommodation for medical, surgical, and maternity patients. The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is administered by the County Council.

Midwives.—Midwives intending to practise in the County, including those practising in the Borough, are required to notify their intention of doing so to the County Council, the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The midwives who practise in the Borough are not required to state that their practice is solely confined to, or is chiefly in the Borough.

An examination of the notifications received shows that in the year 1932, 13 of the midwives resided in the Borough and four resided in the Llanelly Rural District. Notifications were also received from institutions in the town—General Hospital, Poor Law Institution and the Goring Road Nursing Home.

In 1932 three midwives discontinued practice.

All the midwives practising in the Borough hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The position in regard to midwives is set out in tabular form:—

Midwives resident in, and practising in the Borough	13*
Midwives not resident in but practising in the Borough	4
Midwives (or Maternity Nurses) in the three institutions	4
Total	21*

* Three midwives discontinued practice during the year.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	By whom provided
Llanelly M. & C.W.	Health Dept., Old Town Hall	*4 rooms	Town Council.
School Clinic	Do.	*4 rooms	Education Committee
Dental Clinic ...	Do.	†2 rooms	Education Committee
Eye Clinic	Do.	†2 rooms	Education Committee
Tuberculosis Institute	Greenfield Villas	.....	Welsh National Memorial Association.

* Same rooms used for both purposes.

† Same rooms used for both purposes.

Ambulance Facilities.—Since the end of December, 1924, an agreement has been in force with the Priory for Wales (St. John's) for the transport to the Isolation Hospital of persons living in the Borough suffering from infectious diseases. In return for the use of the ambulance ear the Corporation undertook to provide garage accommodation free of charge at an estimated cost of £39 per annum, and to pay the Priory an annual subscription of £20. In the beginning of 1933, the Honorary Seeretary suggested that the annual subscription should be increased by £13, and, after consideration of this request, the Town Council agreed to the proposed increase.

Isolation Hospital.—The Hospital consists of two ward blocks with aecommodation for 23 patients.

One bloek has accommodation for 13 patients in two six-bed wards, and an observation ward. This block was constructed in 1902 of wood and iron. During the year each of the two main wards was divided into six semi-cubieles by partitions of wood and glass. They are heated by slow combustion stoves.

The other ward block, eoconstructed about six years ago—wood and asbestos—contains nine cubicle wards—eight single-bed wards, and one two-bed ward.

In addition, there is a block containing the laundry, disinfecting chamber, and mortuary; a discharge block; nurses' and maids' quarters and kitchen. Additional nurses' accommodation has been advised, and this is at present under consideration.

Towards the end of the year a drying shed was erected near the block containing the laundry. The need for such a building has been felt during the past few years.

Laboratory Work.—The laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. The following is a statement of the work done :—

Year.	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Diphtheria swabs examined	2064	385	551	810	252	152	199
Sputum examined for T.B.	1	.....	.....	1	10	10	12

Special examinations of milk, food, and water are made by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea, and Mr. Clarence Seyler, Swansea (principally water analysis). On page 34 will be found the results of the bacteriological analyses of milk made by Dr. Sladden.

Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin.

The numbers of units provided during the last six years were :—

1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
3,344,000	1,038,000	744,000	1,024,000	776,000	472,000

The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 1,616,000 units were issued to medical men, and 1,728,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year antitoxins for the treatment of scarlet fever and puerperal fever have been issued to doctors practising in the Borough. The scarlet fever antitoxin has also been used at the Isolation Hospital.

Anti-meningococcus serum has also been stocked for the benefit of people unable to pay the cost of this serum.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the Borough, with the Date of Adoption.

The Public Health Act, Supplemental Act, 1850 (No. 3), confirming a Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, dated 31st July, 1830, constituting a Local Board of Health for the District.

Llanelly (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1865 (excluding Sections 23 and 33).

Llanelly Local Board Act, 1888, Parts I., II., III. (except Section 31); IV. (except Sections 37, 38, 41 and 48); Part V. (except Section 59); Part VI. (except Sections 68, 70, 88); Part VIII. (except Section 118), X., XI.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Section 4).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 1, 3, 4 and 5).

Llanelly (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1891.

The Private Streets Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II. (except Sections 19, 20, 25 and 26); III. (except Sections 43 and 49); IV. (except Section 56); V., VI., VII. (except Sections 81, 82, 86). X.

Llanelly Waterworks Act, 1909 (with Bye-laws thereunder) (excluding Sections 21 and 66).

The Llanelly Corporation Water Act, 1920.

The Llanelly Order, 1924, Waterworks.

Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1926, Llanelly Order—Provision of Ashbins.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II., excluding Sections 20 and 34), Part III. (excluding Section 38), Parts IV. and V.

Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929.

The following Bye-laws and Regulations are in force and were confirmed in the year mentioned :—

- (1). Markets (1931).
- (2). Slaughterhouses (1922).
- (3). New Streets and Buildings (1926).
- (4). Common Lodging Houses (1892).
- (5). Nuisances (1892).
- (6). Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, and the Removal of Refuse, etc. (1892).
- (7). Trade of Soap Boiler (1931).
- (8). Trade of Tallow Melter (1931).
- (9). Trade of Leather Dresser (1931).
- (10). Trade of Tanner (1931).
- (11). Trade of Fellmonger.
- (12). Trade of Rag and Bone Dealer (1931).
- (13). Trade of Fish Frier (1931).
- (14). Good Rule and Government (1912).
- (15). Houses-let-in-lodgings (1926).

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	779
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1432

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	330
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...			660
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	35
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...			351

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	418
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...			Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners				Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	42
(b) By local authority in default of owners				Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	Nil.

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil. |

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs ... | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil. |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | Nil. |

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative... .. | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | Nil. |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil. |

Note.—Section 3 and Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Notices, Closing Orders, and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Notices and Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

Schools.—For information as to the sanitary and other conditions of the public elementary schools see page 73.

Byelaws.—Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.—Byelaws are in operation controlling premises of this kind; the number of houses so classified at the end of 1932 was 12

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population of the borough for the year 1932 was estimated by the Registrar-General as 38,450, an increase of 34 on the *Census* population for 1931 (38,416).

The natural increase of population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was 110.

Births.—589 births were registered during the year, but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number belonging to the Borough as 561, equal to a birth rate of 14.59 per 1,000 of the population.

Illegitimate births numbered 19, or one illegitimate birth to every 30 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.3 per 1,000.

Table showing the number of Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 population.

	1932		1931		1930		1929		1928	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Llanelly	561	14.59	535	14.58	599	15.8	605	16.0	655	17.3
England and Wales	—	15.3	—	15.8	—	16.3	—	16.3	—	16.7

Still Births numbered 32, equal to a rate of 0.83 per 1,000 of the population. The rate per 1,000 total births was 53.96.

For England and Wales the still birth rate was 0.66 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of Still Births and the Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

	1932		1931		1930		1929		1928	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Llanelly	32	0.83	36	0.92	39	1.03	35	0.92	37	0.93
England and Wales	—	0.63	—	0.67	—	0.69	—	0.68	—	0.70

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 476, but after making allowance for outward and inward transferable deaths the net number belonging to the Borough was 451, equal to a death rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 451 deaths, 219 were of males, and 232 of females.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1932 was 12.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of Deaths and Death Rate per 1,000 population.

	1932		1931		1930		1929		1928	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Llanelly	451	11.73	482	12.45	440	11.63	419	11.07	422	11.20
England & Wales	—	12.0	—	12.3	—	11.4	—	13.4	—	11.7

Inquests.—These numbered 33.

Uncertified Deaths numbered 3.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—87 deaths occurred in public institutions, including the Llanelly Poor Law Institution and the Llanelly General Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The accompanying table gives particulars of the notifications during 1932, as well as for the four preceding years.

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Births registered and notified	565	546	584	593	651
Births registered, but not notified	24	31	28	19	12
Total Live Births	589	577	612	612	663
Still Births notified	39	33	38	37	33
Births notified by Midwives	600	510	599	583	662
Births notified by Medical Practitioners	10	22	1	12	8
Births notified by Parents	1	28	11	3	2

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under the age of twelve months numbered 33, equal to an infant mortality rate of 58.82 per 1,000 live births. The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was one, 52.63 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

The infant mortality rate is lower than that for 1931, but higher than that for 1930—46.74 per 1,000—which was the lowest recorded rate for the Borough.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 65 per 1,000 live births.

**Table showing the Number of Deaths under one year of age,
and the Rates of Infant Mortality.**

	1932		1931		1930		1929		1928	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Llanelly	33	58.82	42	74.33	28	46.74	39	64.46	38	54.29
England & Wales	—	65.00	—	66.00	—	60.00	—	74.00	—	65.00

Table showing Infant Mortality by Sex and Causes.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 births.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 births.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 Births.
All Causes—						
Under 4 weeks	11	37.80	7	25.92	18	32.08
4 weeks—3 months	4	13.74	4	14.81	8	14.26
3 months—6 months	2	6.87	1	3.70	3	5.34
6 " 9 "	2	6.87	—	—	2	3.56
9 " 12 "	—	—	2	7.40	2	3.56
Total under one year....	19	65.29	14	51.85	33	58.82
Under 4 weeks—						
1st week	9	30.92	6	22.22	15	26.73
2nd "	1	3.43	—	—	1	1.78
3rd "	1	3.43	1	3.70	2	3.56
4th "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total under four weeks	11	37.80	7	25.92	18	32.08
Under one week—						
1st day	3	10.30	2	7.4	5	8.91
2nd "	—	—	2	7.40	2	3.56
3rd "	2	6.87	—	—	2	3.56
4th "	2	6.87	1	3.70	3	5.34
5th "	2	6.87	—	—	2	3.56
6th "	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th "	—	—	1	3.70	1	1.78
Total under one week	9	30.92	6	22.22	15	26.73
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	3.70	1	1.78
Convulsions	—	—	1	3.70	1	1.78
Respiratory Diseases	6	20.61	1	3.70	7	12.47
Diarrhoea	2	6.87	1	3.70	3	5.34
Congenital Malformations	2	6.87	—	—	2	3.56
Prematurity, Debility, &c.	7	24.05	8	29.62	15	26.73
Difficult Labour	2	6.87	—	—	2	3.56
Pemphigus	—	—	1	3.70	1	1.78
Suffocation—accident	—	—	1	3.70	1	1.78
All Causes	19	65.29	14	51.85	33	58.82

From the above it will be seen that 15 infants—45 per cent.—died during the first week of life, and that over half of the total deaths occurred in the first four weeks—18 out of 33.

The chief causes of death were:—Prematurity, congenital debility, etc., 15; bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, 7.

Maternal Mortality.—Four mothers died in consequence of child birth, equal to a maternal mortality rate of 7.13 per 1,000 live births and of 6.74 per 1,000 live and still births. None of the deaths was due to sepsis. The causes of death were: Contracted pelvis (1), difficult labour (2), and placenta prævia (1).

The maternal death rate for England and Wales in 1932 was 4.24 per 1,000 live births.

The investigations required by the Ministry of Health in connection with maternal deaths are carried out by the County Medical Health.

**AVERAGE YEARLY MORTALITY FOR PERIODS 1921-25 AND 1926-30; AND MATERNAL MORTALITY
FOR THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932.**

Period.	Average Yearly Birth Rate.	Average Yearly Death Rate.	Average Yearly Infant Death Rate.	Number of Maternal Deaths in 5- yearly period.	Sepsis.			Other Causes.			Total Deaths.		
					Llanelli.		England and Wales.	Llanelli.		England and Wales.	Llanelli.		England and Wales.
					No. of Deaths in 5- yearly period.	Average Death Rate (5 years).	Average Death Rate (5 years).	No. of Deaths in 5- yearly period.	Average Death Rate (5 years).	Average Death Rate (5 years).	No. of Deaths in 5- yearly period.	Average Death Rate (5 years).	Average Death Rate (5 years).
1921- 1925 1926- 1930	22.06	11.30	79.95	12	1	0.23	1.40	11	2.55	2.50	12	2.78	3.90
	17.14	11.33	62.59	13	3	0.88	1.74	10	2.93	2.54	13	3.81	4.28
1931 1932	14.58	12.45	74.33	5	1	1.77	1.66	4	7.08	2.45	5	8.85	4.11
	14.59	11.7	58.82	4	....	...	1.61	4	7.13	2.63	4	7.13	4.24

Midwives.—On page 5 of this Report will be found the number of midwives practising in the Borough.

The following is a statement of the number of notifications received from midwives in 1932.

Borough Midwives.

1	midwife	notified	91	births	and	4	still	births.
1	"	"	81	"	"	1	"	"
1	"	"	72	"	"	1	"	"
1	"	"	68	"	"	4	"	"
1	"	"	52	"	"	8	"	"
1	"	"	38	"	"	1	"	"
1	"	"	32	"	"	4	"	"
1	"	"	28	"	"	1	"	"
2	midwives	"	20	(each)	"	1	(each),	"
3	"	"	1	(each)	"	—	still	"

13 " " 505 births and 26 still births.

Of the 505 live births notified by midwives practising in the borough, 364 or 72 per cent. were notified by five midwives out of the total of 13.

Ex-Borough Midwives.

1	midwife	notified	3	births	and	1	still	birth.
3	midwives	"	1	(each)	"	—	"	"
4	"	"	6	births	"	1	still	birth.

Public Institutions.

4 maternity nurses notified 53 births and 9 still births.
 Doctors and parents " 8 " " 3 " "

In no case is there any information as to the occasions on which medical help was requested by the midwives. This information is only supplied to the County Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Acts. It is assumed, in the absence of such information, that labours were entirely conducted by midwives.

As pointed out in my Annual Report for 1931, the only duty of midwives towards the Borough Council is the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of births occurring in their practice. The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts.

The Town Council being of the opinion that they should be given the powers of a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, made application to the Ministry of Health in accordance with Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929. The Ministry declined to grant the powers, and a further application, also unsuccessful, was made in 1932.

I have stated my views on this subject on many occasions, and I remain firmly of the opinion that the supervision of the midwives practising in the Borough would be more efficient if the Borough Council were the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. In opposition to the claims of the Borough Council, it is contended that the County Council have the necessary machinery for this work and that this is efficient for the purpose. A little consideration given to this question should convince anyone that officers who are equally well qualified and who are resident in the town, would be in a more favourable position to undertake the supervision of midwives than those of the County Council, whose headquarters are in the town of Carmarthen, and whose duties carry them to all districts in the large county of Carmarthen.

Antenatal Centre.—The Centre is open every Tuesday from 2.30 until 5 p.m. The attendance of mothers at the Centre again shows an increase.

In 1931, 156 mothers, who made 250 attendances, were seen at the Centre. In 1932 the number who attended was 183, and 266 attendances were recorded. The average number attending per session was six.

Although the attendance at the Centre is, on the whole, satisfactory, difficulty is found in persuading each mother to make a sufficient number of attendances. Attendance at an antenatal centre, once or perhaps twice, is not sufficient to enable a judgment to be made that a normal confinement may be expected. Such attendance, indeed, may do more harm than good by creating a false sense of security. Practically every month of pregnancy brings its own dangers so that continued care is absolutely essential to enable a diagnosis to be made of any condition that may be likely to give rise to difficulty at the time of confinement.

Difficulty is also experienced in persuading women to have an antenatal examination at a sufficiently early stage in the pregnancy, many of them being under the impression that one examination a few weeks before the confinement is all that is necessary. This view is entirely erroneous. At that stage it is often too late to remedy such defects as are found.

While many women in their first pregnancy submit themselves to some kind of supervision, in subsequent pregnancies they show still more hesitation, as they have the feeling that their experience renders it unnecessary. In point of fact, there are many risks special to the older woman and as great need for supervision in subsequent pregnancies as in the first.

Every pregnant woman should have an antenatal examination between the 4th and 5th month at latest, and continued supervision from then until the confinement. Until every woman accepts this

continued supervision as a matter of course and because she finds it advantageous to do so, she will never make full use of such facilities as are offered.

Occasionally, mothers are still seen at the Centre who are receiving antenatal supervision by their own doctors. Such cases should not, of course, be referred to the Centre. The ideal to be aimed at is the antenatal supervision of every woman, by her own doctor, her midwife, or at the Centre, the choice being open to the expectant mother herself.

Infant Welfare Centre.—This Centre is open every Monday and Wednesday from 2.30 until 4 p.m. The table on page 20 shows the number of infants who attended the Centre and the total number of attendances made. The table also gives the number of visits paid by health visitors.

The average number of attendances per session was 46, which indicates that the Centre is very fully utilized.

An Infant Welfare Centre is primarily an educational institution providing advice and teaching for mothers in the care and management of infants and little children. Its essential function is to supervise healthy children and give advice in regard to the maintenance of their health. The Centre is not a place for the treatment of sick children. It serves a useful purpose, however, in detecting minor ailments due, for instance, to improper methods of feeding, which might, if continued, give rise to permanent defect or disease.

Mothers appear to appreciate the value of the Centre as a means of obtaining advice and help in regard to their infants, but they do not, however, show the same wisdom with regard to the toddler, evidently thinking that the child over one year no longer needs further supervision. It is true that the toddler does not require to make such frequent visits as the infant, but every normal child between two and five years should see a doctor once in two or three months. It is during the interval between infancy and school age that the beginnings of many diseases are manifested. Diseases of the nose and ear and throat form an important group of defects likely to occur during these years, the signs of which are so insidious that the parents fail to grasp their significance. It is only by systematic medical supervision during this period that such disease can be prevented, or, if present, that appropriate treatment can be advised which will arrest or cure the condition.

Issue of Milk.—Arrangements exist at the clinic for the supply of milk—dried and ordinary—to expectant mothers and infants. Before the issue of milk, all applications are investigated, and the issue—free or at cost price—is governed by a scale of income approved by the Ministry of Health.

The following statement shows the cost of milk to the Borough for the year ended 31st March, 1933:—

Dried Milk :

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Payments	...	...				538	7	8
Receipts	...	...	462	15	9			
Stock in hand	...	...	40	3	8			
			<hr/>			502	19	5
Cost to Local Authority	...	...				35	8	3
Ordinary Milk:								
Cost to Local Authority	...	...				67	12	6

Infant Welfare Centre :—

Infants :

Number of new cases	...	...	...	303
Number of old cases	...	...	...	234
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	3756
Children over 1 year old :				
Number	...	...	...	95
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	363
Expectant Mothers :				
Number	...	...	...	183
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	266

Visits paid by Health Visitors :—

Infants :

First visits	...	...	...	535
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	3045
Total visits	...	...	...	3580
Children over 1 year old	...	...	...	5542
Expectant Mothers :				
First visits	...	...	...	60
Subsequent visits	111
Total visits	171

Milk :—

Number of free milk tickets issued	601
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Dried Milk :—

Number of packets sold :

Full price	5507
Given free	368
Total packets issued	5875

Other Foods :—

Number of packets sold :

Full price	...	...	...	988
Given free	...	...	...	16
Total packets issued	...	...	...	1004

Health Visitors.—Three Health Visitors are employed, part of whose duties is concerned with School Medical Inspection. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the work in one of the wards of the town.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.—Sections 65 to 69 inclusive, replace similar provisions contained in the Children Act, 1908, concerned with infant life protection. The age up till which supervision is required has been extended from seven to nine years. The Town Council appointed the Health Visitors to act as Visitors under the Act.

So far as can be ascertained, the number of children who are kept “for reward” is two, and the home circumstances in both cases are satisfactory.

Certain persons are exempt from the provisions of the Act and may keep infants “for reward.” These are grandparents, aunts, etc. Institutions, as defined in the Act, are also exempt from supervision.

The Ministry of Health issued Memo. 165a/M.C.W., containing a summary of the law on the subject, and each of the Health Visitors has been supplied with a copy.

A copy of the Ministry of Health Memo. 165/M.C.W. was given to each of the two persons on the register for their information regarding their duties under the Act.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The following table relates to the notifications received during the year 1932:—

Oph- thalmia Neona- torum	Cases			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	At Home	In Hospital				
	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The cost of orthopædic treatment in 1932 was £59 8s. 9d.

All children requiring orthopædic treatment have been sent to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff. Since 1st January, 1933, the maintenance charge, which up till that date had been £2 2s. 0d. per week, has been reduced to £1 15s. 0d. The County Branch of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Cowbridge has facilities, approved by the Board of Education for the education of children.

Towards the end of the year a scheme was prepared by the Acting Chief School Medical Officer (Dr. Lloyd) of the Carmarthenshire Education Committee. This has been submitted to the Board of Education for their approval. It was also laid before the Llanelly Education Committee, but further consideration was deferred pending the decision of the Board of Education.

A meeting of representatives of various authorities who would be concerned in the scheme was held in Carmarthen on the 18th February, 1933, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of the suggestions contained in the scheme.

The following table shows the number of the children treated during the year and the progress made.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Children under treatment or observation by Orthopaedic Surgeon on Jan. 1st, 1932. (Old cases).	Children referred to Orthopaedic Surgeon in 1932. (New cases).	Condition requiring treatment or observation.	Treatment advised by Orthopaedic Surgeon.				Progress.	Under treatment or observation by Orthopaedic Surgeon on 31st December, 1932.	Remarks.
			Exercise.	Plaster Calipers, etc.	Operation.	No treatment advised.			
W. H. W.	....	Club foot	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	Yes	
....	W. J. B.	Deformed foot	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
....	R. G.	Deformed leg	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
....	G. A. H.	Paresis both legs	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
....	A. E. D. S.	Bow legs	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
....	P. S. D. T.	Infantile Paral.	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—88 cases were notified in 1932—2.28 per 1,000 of the population. Two patients were re-diagnosed as cases of tonsillitis after admission into the Isolation Hospital. Five deaths occurred, four of them after the admission of the patients into the Isolation Hospital. The case mortality was 5.8 per cent. The death rate from diphtheria was 0.13 per 1,000.

The town has been singularly free from epidemic disease for a number of years, but towards the end of 1932 diphtheria became prevalent. In November and December, and in January and February, 1933, a small outbreak occurred, at first mainly confined to a number of streets in Ward 1 situated to the West of Station Road. A number of the cases were laryngeal in type and exhibited very severe symptoms. During the twelve-weeks period of the outbreak 63 notifications of diphtheria were received, the weekly numbers of notifications being shown in the table below:—

Number of Notifications for each Week, for Males and Females.
Numbers in brackets signify admission into Borough Isolation Hospital.

Week ending.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19th November	1 (1)	3 (3)	4 (4)
26th "	1 (—)	5 (4)	6 (4)
3rd December	4 (1)	4 (3)	8 (4)
10th "	2 (1)	4 (2)	6 (3)
17th "	3 (—)	3 (2)	6 (2)
24th "	3 (2)	2 (2)	5 (4)
31st "	2 (—)	1 (1)	3 (1)
7th January	3 (1)	5 (3)	8 (4)
14th "	1 (1)	—	1 (1)
21st "	2 (2)	3 (2)	5 (4)
28th "	3 (3)	4 (3)	7 (6)
4th February	2 (2)	2 (2)	4 (4)
Total	29 (14)	34 (27)	63 (41)

The ages of the notified cases ranged from under one year to 20 years. Most of the cases were between the ages of five and 10. Three deaths occurred—all females—one in each of the weeks ending November 19th, December 17th and January 28th.

The table shows that 46 per cent. of the notifications were of males and 54 per cent. of females. It also shows that two-thirds of all the patients notified were admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital, the proportion being higher in the case of female children.

In order to ascertain the extent to which "carriers" existed systematic swabbing of the children in two of the schools principally attended was undertaken. Children showing a positive result were excluded. There is reason to believe that to some extent the disease was transmitted by association with infected children in their homes, and that the schools only played a part in the infective process.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease was of infrequent occurrence during the year. 19 notifications were received. The illness was generally very mild in type. One of the patients after admission into the Isolation Hospital was found not to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

When patients were admitted at an early stage of the disease, anti-scarlet fever serum, 10 c.c., was given, and although the number of cases was too small to express a definite opinion as to its value, the duration of the illness was nearly always shorter than is usually expected; the degree of desquamation and its duration, were favourably affected.

This serum also appeared to have beneficial effects in clearing up septic condition of the throats of children ill with diphtheria.

Erysipelas.—Eleven cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified; one death occurred.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases were notified; all recovered.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases were notified during the year; no deaths resulted.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified; recovered.

Pneumonia.—76 cases were notified during the year.

Analysis of the Total Notifications of Infectious Diseases under the following Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	2	9*	5	—	1	—	—	19*
Diphtheria	1	—	3	4	7	51	13†	7	1†	1	—	88†
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	—	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Puerperal : Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	2	2	8	15	22	6	15	3	76

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1932 in the various Wards.

Disease	Cases notified			Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases discharged from Hospital	Total Deaths
	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3				
Scarlet Fever	9	7	3*	19	13	13	—
Diphtheria	47†	23	18	88	61	50	5‡
Erysipelas	4	5	2	11	1	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal : Fever	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
Pyrexia	1	1	1	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	32	24	20	76	—	—	—

* 1 case not scarlet fever.

† 2 cases rediagnosed tonsillitis.

‡ 4 deaths took place at Isolation Hospital.

“ Sack ” Disinfector.—The “ Sack ” disinfector used in the town Disinfecting Station continues to give satisfaction. The number of articles disinfected during the year was 8,125, including blankets and palliasses from the School Camp, Pendine. The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 66,800 cubic feet, costing £15 18s. 3d.

The “ Sack ” disinfector at the Isolation Hospital is also giving satisfaction. The apparatus is smaller than that used in the town Disinfecting Station.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

For particulars of accommodation provided, see page 6.

The table on page 28 shows the extent to which the Isolation Hospital was used in 1932 for the isolation and treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases. 64 patients were admitted at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, so that it will be seen that the Hospital served for the isolation of nearly as many County as Borough cases. The County has benefited very considerably by the existence of the Borough Isolation Hospital, and with this in mind the strictures of the County Medical Officer of Health in his quarterly and annual reports are strangely out of place. His entirely unwarranted statements regarding the Hospital, its situation, construction, etc., are at variance with his anxiety to obtain the admission of patients residing in other parts of the County. He has adduced no evidence in any of his reports in support of his repeated assertion that the Borough Isolation Hospital is unsatisfactory beyond stating that it is “ small.” He has not considered the possibility (referred to in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health—L.G.A. 40) of enlarging the Hospital to make it more available for districts other than the Borough of Llanelly.

The cubicle block has been especially useful, as it has been possible completely to isolate, and without risk of cross infection, patients suffering from a variety of diseases.

In general, the type of diphtheria for which County patients were admitted during the year was more severe than that met with in Borough patients.

Before the discharge of any patient treated in the Isolation Hospital for diphtheria, three consecutive bacteriological examinations must show the absence of the B. diphtheria. For each examination three swabs were taken—one from the throat and one from each nostril.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
Table showing Admissions and Discharges, 1932.

Disease.	In Hospital 1st January, 1932.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Fatal.		In Hospital 31st December, 1932.	
	Borough.	County.	Borough.	County.	Borough.	County.	Borough.	County.	Borough.	County.
Scarlet Fever	.....	1	13*	9	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	4	.....	61†	46	50	40	4	4	11	2
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	1	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Fever	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Suspected)	.....	.....	1‡	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	.....	.....	.....	1§	.....	1§	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Observation case	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	1	76	65	68	59	4	4	11	3

* 1 case not Scarlet Fever.

† 2 cases re-diagnosed Tonsillitis.

‡ Not Cerebro-spinal Fever.

§ Case admitted from School Camp, Pendine.

Table showing the Admissions into Hospital per cent. of the Cases Notified. (Borough.)

Disease.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases admitted.	Cases admitted per cent. of notifications.
Scarlet Fever	19*	13*	60.84
Diphtheria	88†	61†	69.20
Erysipelas	11	1	9.09
Cerebro-spinal Fever (Suspected but not notified) .....	.....	1‡	.....
Total	118	76	63.56

* 1 case not Scarlet Fever.

† 2 cases re-diagnosed Tonsillitis.

‡ Not Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS.

55 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1932—27 males and 28 females (1.43 per 1,000), and 33 deaths—20 males and 13 females (0.86 per 1,000) were recorded.

11 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified—6 males and 5 females (0.28 per 1,000) and 7 deaths were caused—4 males and 3 females (0.18 per 1,000).

**Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary,
Notified during 1932, and the Number of Deaths.
(Local Statistics).**

Age- Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
5-	4	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
15-	10	11	—	3	4	5	—	2
25-	7	8	1	—	3	5	1	—
35-	2	3	1	—	3	1	—	—
45-	2	5	—	—	5	2	—	—
55-	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65-	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Totals</i>	27	28	6	5	20	13	4	3

Of the 40 deaths (Registrar-General) from tuberculosis, 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis took place of persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. There is no reason to believe that there is any wilful neglect to notify. The omission to do is generally due to an oversight.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 9.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a statement showing the same particulars for the year 1932 :—

Year ending 31st December, 1932.	Males.		Females.	
	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year	70	35	67	34
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1912 for first time during the year	27	6	28	5
(c) Cases restored to register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	23	7	20	6
(e) Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year	74	34	75	33

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

HEART DISEASE.

This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all form of heart disease was 77—41 males and 36 females—2.0 per 1,000, or 17.07 per cent. of the total deaths. The table (local statistics) on page 60 shows that the majority occurred after the age of 55.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer in 1932 was 40, slightly more than half of the number in 1931—70. The death rate from cancer was 1.04 per 1,000.

The table (local statistics) shows the sites of the cancer, the age periods in which death occurred, for males and females, respectively.

The numbers show a slight variation, due to different classification, from those of the Registrar-General.

CANCER—SITES, AGE-PERIODS, AND FOR EACH SEX.

	35—		45—		55—		65—		75—		All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both sexes
Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1	1	...	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	7	10	17
Respiratory organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4
Uterus	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	7
Other female genital organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Breast	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	4
Male genito-urinary organs
Skin
Other or unspecified organs	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Total	1	2	1	7	3	5	5	8	3	2	13	24	37

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart disease	...	...	77 deaths ; 2.0 per 1,000
Respiratory diseases other than			
Tuberculosis	...	...	63 ,, 1.64 ,, ,,
Cancer	...	...	40 ,, 1.04 ,, ,,
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary—deaths, 20	...		
Non-Pulmonary—deaths, 13	33	,,	0.86 ,, ,,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929. (Section 46.)

Re-arrangement of County Districts.—Following the informal enquiry by the Special Committee of the County Council in September, 1931, no decision was reached by the County Council by the end of 1932 in regard to the proposals of the Town Council for an extension of the Borough boundaries. In the beginning of 1933 the County Council put forward proposals for the alteration of certain county districts, but none which affected the Borough of Llanelly. The Corporation early in 1933 made a representation to the Ministry of Health in regard to the failure of the County Council to make any proposals affecting the Borough.

MILK SUPPLY.

Inspection of Farms and Dairies.—Regular visits of inspection of the dairy farms in the Borough are carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. In general a high standard of cleanliness is maintained. 13 cowsheds have in the past been entirely reconstructed internally and are now of modern type.

The dairies in the town are also kept under regular observation, and there is seldom cause for complaint in regard to cleanliness, etc.

Information regarding the number of cowsheds and dairies will be found on page 54.

Milk Examinations.—Bacteriological examinations of milk samples are made by Dr. A. F. Sladden at the Beck Laboratory, Swansea. Samples are also examined by the Gerber process, in the Laboratory at the Health Department, for the estimation of fat content and of solids other than fat.

One milk producer, Mr. T. Morgan, Maesarddafen Fawr Farm, is licensed by the Ministry of Health for the production of "Grade A tuberculin-tested" milk. A sample of milk is taken from this producer every month on behalf of the Ministry and sent to Dr. Sladden for bacteriological examination.

The results of the bacteriological and chemical examinations are furnished to the retailers and producers concerned, and copies of the same information are sent to the Medical Officers of Health of districts from which milk comes into the town.

Bacteriological Examination.—73 milk samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Equal to " Certified " milk standard (bacterial count)	...	...	47, 64.38 per cent.
Equal to " Grade A " milk standard (bacterial count)	...	...	16, 29.91 ,, ,,
Below " Grade A " milk standard (bac- terial count)	...	...	10, 13.71 ,, ,,
Total			73

The following is a summary of the results of the baeteriological examinations made by Dr. Sladden:—

	Bacteria per 1 c.c.m.	Number of Samples.		
Not exceeding	200 3	47, equal to 64.38 per cent.	63, equal to 86.29 per cent. “ Grade A ” Standard bacterial count.
” ”	500	..... 1	
” ”	1,000	..... 5	
” ”	2,000	..... 9	
” ”	3,000	..... 2	
” ”	10,000	..... 9	
” ”	20,000	..... 10	
” ”	30,000 8	16, equal to 21.91 per cent.	
” ”	100,000	..... 10	
” ”	200,000 6	10, equal to 13.71 per cent.	
” ”	500,000	..... 4	
” ”	1,000,000	..... 2	
” ”	2,000,000	..... 2	
” ”	3,000,000	..... 2	
Exceeding	3,000,000 Nil		

Examination for the presence of the Bacillus Coli gave results as follows:—

26	samples,	35.62	per cent.	were within	Certified standard.
14	„	19.17	„ „ „ „	Grade A	„
33	„	45.21	„ „ „	below	„ „ „
<hr/>					
73					

Number of samples free from bacillus coli	.....	14	.....	19.17 per cent.	} 40, equal to 54.79 per cent. within Grade A standard.
Number of samples with B. coli in 1 c.c. only	.....	12	.....	16.45 per cent.	
Number of samples with B. coli in 1 c.c. and 1/10th.....		14	.....	19.17 per cent.	
Number of samples with B. coli in 1, 1/10th and 1/100th c.c.	.....	33	.....	45.21 per cent.	
<hr/>					
Total number of samples examined	.....	73	<hr/>		

Examinations were also made for the presence of the tubercle bacillus in milk samples. In the ordinary course, examinations for this purpose only concern new supplies coming into the town. 13 samples were submitted for examination, and in every case the analyst reported the absence of the tubercle bacillus as the result of the guinea pig test.

Chemical Examination of Milk (Gerber's Process).—The total number of samples examined was 61, and the following results were obtained:—

Milk fat, 3 per cent. and over ...	56, equal to 92 per cent.
„ „ under 3 per cent. ...	5, „ „ 8 „ „
Milk solids other than fat, 8.5 per cent. and over ...	61, „ „ 100 „ „

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector is responsible for the examination of all animals and carcasses in the slaughterhouse and for passing them as fit for human consumption, while inspection of meat and other kinds of food in the public market and shops in the town is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The Senior Sanitary Inspector visits the public market on the two chief market days and inspects all meat, etc., exposed for sale. It is seldom that unsound food is found, but when this happens the owner is asked to surrender the food for destruction. Action under the Public Health Act, 1875, which concerns the seizure of unsound food, is very seldom required. In passing, it can be said that the quality of the meat exposed for sale in Llanelly is of a high standard.

The Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, gives the Corporation power to make bye-laws for promoting and securing sanitary and cleanly conditions in the transport of food, but no such bye-laws have so far been made. Under the powers given in this Act, premises

which are used or proposed to be used for the preparation or manufacture of potted meat, etc., and for the manufacture of ice cream, have all been registered with the exception of those which come within the province of the Factory and Workshops Acts. Registration must be renewed every year.

Further information regarding the inspection of foods will be found in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector—page 55.

UNFIT HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

It is unfortunate that the word “ slum ” has been introduced when discussing housing conditions. This expression can only be justified in the case of large aggregations of houses, all, or the majority of which, are totally unfit for human habitation and cannot by any means be made fit for human habitation.

It cannot be said that a condition of affairs of this kind exists in the Borough of Llanelly, although there are small groups of houses which are unfit for habitation, some of which cannot be made fit while others might be reconditioned and made more satisfactory.

In December, 1931, I submitted a report to the Housing Committee, in which I advised that an area, for convenience called the “ Ann Street Area,” should be dealt with under an Improvement Scheme. The total number of houses in this area is 147. 42 houses were classed as unfit and could not be rendered fit. Another 46 houses in this area might be reconditioned without the necessity for demolition. Four houses, although not unfit for human habitation, are so situated as to obstruct the lighting and ventilation of neighbouring houses, and their demolition would be necessary. In a large proportion—30 houses out of the total of 147—there was overcrowding, in greater or less degree, with, in some cases inadequate separation of sexes. A few of the houses in this area, on becoming vacant, have not been re-let by the owners and will be demolished.

In the Custom House Bank area, comprising 124 houses, many are unfit, either because they are back-to-back houses, or for other reasons. Most of the houses in this area could probably be reconditioned without resorting to demolition. In this area much overcrowding exists.

The houses in Forge Row, numbering 20, now the property of the Corporation, will, in course of time, be demolished, so that a scheme for road construction may be carried out. These houses are for a variety of reasons unfit for habitation, and are generally overcrowded.

In various parts of the town individual houses can be found which are unfit for habitation and should either be demolished, or be reconditioned, if that method of dealing with them would be satisfactory.

As mentioned above, many houses in the town are greatly overcrowded, and would, in normal circumstances, be dealt with under the nuisance section of the Public Health Act, 1875. Owing to the great lack of housing accommodation in the Borough, it is impossible to deal with such cases in that way. Many of the occupiers of unfit property are quite unable to pay the rents charged for better housing accommodation, as their only income is derived either from unemployment benefit or otherwise. Another reason for inability to pay is the small income received by those who are employed.

In too many cases owners of property charge exorbitant rents for very indifferent accommodation, knowing well that people will contrive to pay the rent asked in order to obtain some kind of accommodation. The rent required by tenants who sub-let rooms is often out of all proportion to what should be charged, but they know that others, more unfortunate perhaps, will stint themselves in other respects to find the money for the rent.

The overcrowding, consequent upon the shortage of houses, is responsible for much ill-health, and re-acts especially upon children. Habits of decency and self-respect cannot, even with the best intentions in the world, be inculcated in children, and the difficulties become very acute when young men and women are herded together in one room with no possibility for privacy.

The following is the statement furnished by the Borough Surveyor in regard to the construction of new houses in 1932:—

Year.	Houses erected by Corporation.	Houses erected by Private Enterprise with State Subsidy under Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919.	Houses erected by Private Enterprise under Housing, etc., Act, 1923.	Houses erected by Private Enterprise without assistance.	Total Houses Erected.
1932	—	—	—	16	16

SCAVENGING.

The following figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor show the amount of refuse collected in 1932 (estimated):—

	Tons.
Highway refuse (including that from street gullies)	1040
Market refuse	280
House and Trade refuse	13988
Total	15308

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Lliedi passes through the town, but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year 1932, a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held into an application for a loan for the construction of sewers for dealing with Marble Hall and Felinfoel border districts. Schemes were designed for the discharge of sewage into the sewers of the Llanelly R.D. Council, but sanction was withheld as the Minister of Health considered that owing to the general financial position he would not be warranted in authorising loans for this expenditure at the present time.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of houses provided with pails collected by scavenging staff of Corporation	182
Number of houses with pails, the contents of which the occupiers dispose of themselves	43
Number of houses with private cesspools	45

Total number of houses not connected to sewers... 270

WATER SUPPLY.

The daily average quantity consumed per head of population for domestic purposes was 31.63 gallons, and for trade purposes 41.82 gallons. The chief source of the water supply of the borough up till 1931 was (a) the Cwmlledi Reservoir which was constructed in 1878, and (b) the Upper Lliedi Reservoir constructed in 1901. The capacities of these reservoirs are 230 million gallons and 200 million gallons respectively, and afford the town a gravitational supply. The water from the Upper Lliedi Reservoir is treated by slow sand filtration and is used for domestic purposes, whilst the water from the Cwmlledi Reservoir, together with a further source of supply from the Trebeddod Reservoir, is used for trade purposes.

In 1931, the Gwendraeth Water Supply, consisting of three pumping units, was completed, and by means of this additional source the dry weather yield of the Corporation's Waterworks undertaking was increased from 3.6 million gallons per day to 6.6 million gallons per day.

WATER ANALYSIS.

30th December, 1932.

CORPORATION SUPPLY.

1.—CHEMICAL.

	Lower Lledi No. 1 Unfiltered.	Upper Lledi No. 2 Filtered.
Solids in Solution	9.00	9.80
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.40	1.40
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	2.30	2.30
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.041	0.026
Oxygen in solution	1.20	1.10
Free Carbonic Acid	0.27	0.27
Combined Carbonic Acid	1.10	1.10
Equivalent to temporary hardness	2.50	2.50
Saline Ammonia	0.002	0.0065
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02	0.0065
Oxygen required (moist combustion)	0.44	0.46

These figures are expressed in parts per 100,000.

To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10.

The chemical results are satisfactory, but No. 2 shows an improvement in the amount of dissolved organic matter. The waters had no solvent action on lead, bright or dull, in a 24 hours' test.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Samples No. 1 and 2.

Water No. 1 (Unfiltered).—Organisms of the Coli group were found in 10 and 5 cubic centimetres, but not in 1 or 1/10th.

Water No. 2 (Filtered).—Organisms of the Coli group were not found in 10, 5, 1 or 1/10th cubic centimetres. No. 2 is better than No. 1.

For purposes of reference the characters of the organisms of the Coli group are here appended—motile, non-liquefying, fermenting glucose and lactose with production of acid and gas, and milk with production of acid and clot, and producing indol in peptone solution.

RAINFALL.

The monthly rainfall as compared with the average monthly rainfall for 1931 was as follows:—

Month.	Rainfall 1932.	1932. Days rain fell.	Rainfall 1931.	1931. Days rain fell.
January	7.80	23	4.40	19
February	0.02	1	7.46	22
March	2.64	13	1.41	11
April	3.53	23	3.20	21
May	5.09	24	4.55	24
June	1.22	7	6.02	20
July	6.06	20	7.61	27
August	1.89	13	4.35	17
September	5.81	18	3.03	11
October	10.50	28	2.84	14
November	3.49	17	11.30	23
December	4.07	22	3.06	19

The rainfall for 1932 amounted to 52.12 inches, and rain fell on 209 days, as compared with 227 days in 1931. The average rainfall for the past 52 years is 51.01 inches.

The rainfall in February—0.02 inches—was the lowest recorded for any month since 1881, the next lowest being 0.06 inches, which fell in May, 1896.

One inch or more of rain in the 24 hours fell on five occasions. The highest fall occurred on the 13th January, 1932, when 1.52 inches were recorded.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.—These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933, and replaced several general and special Regulations relating to Cholera, Yellow Fever, Plague, Small Pox, and the deratisation of ships, their object being to consolidate in one code the whole of the Regulations relating to the control of shipping in ports, with the exception of the Order of 1912, which relates to the cleansing and disinfection of ships.

In accordance with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, special measures are prescribed for dealing with ships infected with typhus fever, or small pox, in addition to those infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever. These measures in relation to the diseases mentioned can only be carried out at a "suitably equipped" port, that is, a port in relation to any disease which has been notified to the Office International d'Hygiene publique as possessing the necessary organisation and equipment for dealing with that disease.

A "sanitary authority" is defined to mean "a port sanitary authority and the council of every borough or urban or rural district whose area includes or abuts on waters which are part of a customs port, but are not within the jurisdiction of a port sanitary authority."

A "foreign-going" ship is defined to mean "a ship employed in trading or going between some place or places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and some place or places situate beyond the following limits, that is to say, the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, or the Continent of Europe between the River Elbe and Brest inclusive."

The new Regulations require the Sanitary Authority to establish, with the consent of the Customs Officer and the harbour master, at least one mooring station within the docks for ships which are "infected" or "suspected," or which may otherwise require to be specially dealt with to prevent the risk of the spread of disease. An additional mooring station outside the docks is also to be established where this can be done satisfactorily. Every mooring station must be in such a situation as to enable a ship to be moored without coming into contact with other ships or with the shore.

Under the new Regulations the master of a "foreign-going ship" (as defined in the Regulations), arriving from foreign, is required to ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and to complete a "declaration of health" in the prescribed form. The declaration must be handed to the Customs Officer or the Officer of the Sanitary Authority, whichever first boards the ship, and in the former case it must be forwarded to the Sanitary Authority.

Articles 4 (1), 28 (b), etc. The Regulations confer and impose certain and specific powers and duties on the "Medical Officer," who is defined as "the Medical Officer of Health of a Sanitary Authority or a registered medical practitioner acting under the direction of a Sanitary Authority whether in place of or as an assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of

executing these Regulations or any of them "; and under Article 4 (1) the duty of enforcing and executing the Regulations and of making enquiries, etc., is placed on every officer of a Sanitary Authority in so far as he is directed to do so by the Authority.

In the Regulations it is pointed out that the Sanitary Authority should at an early date direct the Medical Officer of Health and such assistants as they think fit to act in execution of the Regulations, and also declare all (or such as they think fit) of their sanitary officers to be authorised officers for the purpose of the Regulations. In any allocation of the duties assigned to the " Medical Officer " by the Regulations to officers other than the Medical Officer of Health regard should be had to the limitations imposed by Article 28 (b).

The Regulations further advise that steps should be taken to secure that so far as possible the Master of every foreign-going vessel, approaching a port, is supplied with copies of the form of declaration of health. For British ships and other ships regularly visiting the port, arrangements should be made with the shipping agents to secure that supplies of the form are carried. The Minister understands that, in ports where it is customary for ships to be boarded by pilots, the pilots will generally be willing to assist the Sanitary Authority by handing to the master of any foreign-going ship which they board, a copy of the form and explaining shortly the master's duty to ascertain the health of all persons on board, to complete the form of declaration and, where the conditions on board require the attention of the Medical Officer, to give the required information by wireless message or otherwise. In some ports it may be found useful to prepare a small leaflet which the pilot can hand to the master along with the form of declaration to avoid the necessity for oral explanation. The Board of Trade have instructed the Customs Officers to supply the necessary forms to the masters of ships for completion by them. If a master of a ship is not in possession of the form, the Customs Officer may be able to co-operate with pilots in its distribution.

Article 16 of the new Regulations contains the important new paragraph that where a ship (whether " foreign-going " or not) arrives from a foreign port, no unauthorised person may board or leave the ship until it is free from control.

Articles 29-31 set out the powers and duties of the Medical Officer and other officers of the Sanitary Authority.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1932.

TABLE A.

		No.	Ton- nage	Number Inspected.		No. reported to be Defec- tive.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign	{ Steamers	324	130513	.....	36	3	3	...
	{ *Motor	9	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	{ Sailing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	{ Fishing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total Foreign		333	132349	.....	36	3	3	...
Coast- wise.	{ Steamers	481	126994	.....	40	1	1	...
	{ *Motor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	{ Sailing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	{ Fishing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total Coastwise		481	126994	.....	40	1	1	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise		814	259343	....	76	4	4	.....

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1932.

None.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports.—Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Timber, Iron and Steel Bars, Stone, Cattle Feeding Stuffs, Patent Manure.

Principal Exports.—Coal, Tinplates.

Countries with which the port principally trades—France, Belgium, Irish Free State, Spain, Channel Islands, Portugal, Canada, Roumania, Latvia, Norway, Sweden.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

- (a) **For the Port.**—Town Supply.
- (b) **For Shipping.**—Town Supply.
- (c) **Number of Water Boats and their Sanitary Condition.**—None.

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

- (1) **Arrangements for Detection of Infectious Disease on Inward Vessels.**

Customs Officers report to Health Department, and visits to ships in docks are made by Sanitary Inspectors.

- (2) **Arrangements for Notification of the Port Sanitary Authority of the Arrival of Inward Vessels requiring special attention. (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Information from Agents,, Pilots, Customs, etc.)**

Information received from Customs Officers.

- (3) **What Vessels are Boarded on Arrival, by whom, where, and how.**

The time at the disposal of the Sanitary Inspector allows of the boarding of vessels not notified under heading (1), to a limited extent, as shown in Table A. Inspections are made by Sanitary Inspector in dock.

- (4) **Arrangements for Disposal of Cases of Infectious Disease and for observation or surveillance of Contacts.**

Cases of Infectious Disease removed to Borough Isolation Hospital.

- (5) **Arrangements for Disinfection of Infected Quarters, Bedding, Clothing, etc.**

Quarters fumigated, bedding and clothing steam disinfected—Town Plant.

- (6) **Arrangements for Cleansing of Persons.**—Nil.

- (7) **Arrangements for Ambulance Transport.**

Cases removed by St. John's Ambulance.

- (8) **Arrangements for Detection and Treatment of Venereal Disease amongst Sailors.**

Information circulated by means of leaflets. Treatment obtained at Swansea V.D. Clinic.

- (9) **Arrangements for Bacteriological Examinations of Rats.**

No existing arrangements. Bacteriological examinations, if required, would be carried out at Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

- (10) **Arrangements for other Bacteriological Examinations.**

See (9).

TABLE C.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM
VESSELS.—None.

TABLE D.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON
VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF
PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.—None.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.**(1) Steps taken for Detection of Rodent Plague.**

(a) In ships in the Port.

When the Sanitary Inspectors board vessels arriving in dock, they make enquiry as to disease prevalence amongst rats. Any dead rats discovered would be sent to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for examination, if there was any suspicion that they might be plague carriers.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port.

If dead rats discovered—same procedure as above.

(2) Measures taken to Prevent the Passage of Rats between Ships and the Shore.—None.**(3) Methods of Deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.—Llanelli not an “ approved ” port.****(4) Measures taken for the Detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.**

Examinations and enquiries.

(5) Rat-Proofing.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?—No measures taken.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing
(i.) in ships; (ii.) on shore.—Nil.

RATS DESTROYED IN 1932.**TABLE E.**

(1) On Vessels.—Nil.

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.—Rat poison supplied at request.

TABLE G.

Particulars relating to Plague " Infected " or " Suspected " Vessels arriving in Port during 1932.—Nil.

TABLE H.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels from Plague infected Ports (other than those included in Table G), arriving in the Port during 1932, and number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels.—Nil. Llanelly not an " approved port."

TABLE I.

Measures of Rat Destruction (other than those included in Tables G and H) and number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels during 1932.—Nil. Llanelly not an " approved port."

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number Inspected during 1932.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	65	1	1	.....
Other Nations	11	.....	1	1

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.—No action taken.
- (2) Shell-fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915.—No action taken.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by:—

(a) Bacteriologist—

Nature of Sample	}	Nil.
Result of Examination		

(b) Analyst—

Nature of Sample	}	Nil.
Result of Examination		

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1932.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Llanelli.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen;

I have the honour to present my Report on the work carried out during the year.

Details of the work accomplished are appended in tabular form, and separate records are submitted showing the work done under the Housing and the Public Health Acts.

Housing Acts.

NOTICES.

Number of Section 17 preliminary notices served	...	37
Number of Section 17 preliminary notices complied with	...	41
Number of Section 17 Statutory notices served	...	—
Number of Section 17 Statutory notices complied with	...	—

INSPECTIONS.

Initial dwelling-house inspections	...	...	...	37
Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses	...	...	...	68

REPAIRS EXECUTED.

				Total Pre- liminary and		
				Preliminary.	Statutory.	Statutory.
Houses—						
Walls repaired	...	...	17	...	—	17
Outside walls rendered	...	...	35	...	—	35
Floors repaired	...	...	9	...	—	9
Floors renewed	...	...	6	...	—	6
Floors ventilated	...	...	3	...	—	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	27	...	—	27
Roofs renewed	...	...	1	...	—	1
Raintroughs renewed or repaired	...	...	25	...	—	25
Downpipes renewed or repaired	...	...	17	...	—	17
Chimneys repaired	...	...	14	...	—	14
Ceilings repaired	...	...	16	...	—	16
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	24	...	—	24

						Total Pre- liminary and Statutory.
	Preliminary.	Statutory.	Statutory.			
Doors and frames repaired ...	15	...	—	...	15	
Lighting and Ventilation of rooms improved ...	9	...	—	...	9	
Window sashes or frames repaired	15	...	—	...	15	
Window cords renewed ...	22	...	—	...	22	
Windows renewed ...	12	...	—	...	12	
Stairs repaired ...	4	...	—	...	4	
Skirtings repaired ...	14	...	—	...	14	
Cupboards repaired ...	1	...	—	...	1	
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	7	...	—	...	7	
Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or linewashed ...	11	...	—	...	11	
Outbuildings repaired ...	5	...	—	...	5	
Yard paving relaid or repaired ...	7	...	—	...	7	
Overcrowding abated ...	1	...	—	...	1	
Accumulations removed ...	1	...	—	...	1	
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated ...	16	...	—	...	16	
Drainage—						
New drains constructed ...	1	...	—	...	1	
Drains repaired ...	2	...	—	...	2	
Drains cleansed ...	4	...	—	...	4	
W.C.s—						
Reconstructed ...	1	...	—	...	1	
New pans and traps fixed ...	5	...	—	...	5	
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed ...	6	...	—	...	6	
Other repairs executed or nuisances abated ...	13	...	—	...	13	

Public Health Acts.

NOTICES SERVED, Etc.

Number of preliminary notices served ...	638
Number of preliminary notices complied with ...	651
Number of Statutory notices served ...	37
Number of Statutory notices complied with ...	42
Number of letters sent ...	139
Number of complaints received ...	132
Owners and other persons interviewed ...	1,119

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected for nuisances	...	...	...	491
Houses inspected for infectious diseases	...	...	...	250
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	1,364
Factories	...	...	...	258
Workshops	...	...	...	145
Workplaces	...	...	...	19
Laundries	...	...	...	44
Outworkers	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	274
Cowsheds	...	...	...	115
Milkshops	...	...	...	29
Milk Purveyors	...	...	...	360
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	168
Bakehouses	...	...	...	148
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	101
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	24
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	4,947
Meat Stalls	...	...	...	1,896
Provision Stores	...	...	...	210
Fishmongers	...	...	...	364
Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	1,306
Vehicles	...	...	...	237
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	45
Chip Shops	...	...	...	28
Schools	...	...	...	40
Inns and Clubs	...	...	...	61
Tents, Vans, Sheds	...	...	...	35
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	119
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	95
Amusement Places	...	...	...	3
Ships	...	...	...	76
Offensive Trades :—				
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	42
Marine Store Hawkers	...	...	...	33
Gutscrapers	...	...	...	33
Fellmongers	...	...	...	33
Fish Friers	...	...	...	384
Rat Infestation	...	...	...	41
Drains	...	...	...	580
Sewers	...	...	...	93
Cesspools	...	...	...	31
Water Courses	...	...	...	44
Back Lanes...	...	...	...	541
Stables	...	...	...	109
Swine and other Animals	...	...	...	51

Smoke or Grit	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	226
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	31
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	43
Tips	...	...	...	...	178
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	703

16,362

NUISANCES ABATED.

			Preliminary.	Statutory.	Total Preliminary and Statutory.
Walls repaired	...	43	...	5	48
Outside walls rendered	...	89	...	8	97
Floors renewed or repaired	...	34	...	7	41
Floors ventilated	...	6	...	1	7
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	91	...	21	112
Raintroughs and downpipes repaired or renewed	...	123	...	31	154
Chimneys repaired	...	42	...	3	45
Ceilings repaired	...	35	...	9	44
Wall plaster repaired	...	91	...	16	107
Doors and Frames repaired	...	42	...	8	50
Lighting and Ventilation of rooms improved	...	—	...	2	2
Window Sashes or Frames repaired	...	48	...	11	59
Window Cords renewed	...	102	...	16	118
Windows renewed	...	12	...	4	16
Stairs repaired	...	12	...	5	17
Skirtings repaired	...	14	...	5	19
Cupboards repaired	...	2	...	—	2
Grates or Ovens repaired or renewed	...	23	...	6	29
Walls or Ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed	...	36	...	2	38
Outbuildings repaired	...	8	...	3	11
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	...	6	...	—	6
Yard Paving relaid or repaired	...	41	...	3	44
Overcrowding abated	...	8	...	—	8
Additional water taps provided	...	1	...	—	1
Water taps repaired	...	6	...	—	6
Nuisances from animals abated	...	16	...	—	16
Accumulations removed	...	68	...	3	71
Ashbins or other receptacles provided	...	8	...	—	8
Defective water supply remedied...	...	13	...	—	13
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated	...	90	...	9	99

Total Pre-
liminary and
Preliminary. Statutory. Statutory.

Drainage—

Drains tested	...	...	204	...	—	...	204
New drains constructed	...	...	9	...	1	...	10
Drains reconstructed	...	...	9	...	—	...	9
Drains repaired	...	...	58	...	5	...	63
Drains under House abolished	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Drains cleansed	...	...	143	...	4	...	147
Disconnection Chambers provided							
or repaired	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Disconnecting Traps fixed	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Inspection Chambers provided or							
repaired	...	...	21	...	1	...	22
Ventilating Shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Fresh Air Inlet fixed or repaired	...	...	9	...	2	...	11
Soil Pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	7	...	—	...	7
Gullies fixed	...	...	13	...	1	...	14
Sinks provided	...	...	1	...	—	...	1

W.C.s—

Reconstructed	...	...	7	...	1	...	8
Ventilation improved...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Lighting improved	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Additional W.C.s provided	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Pans and traps fixed	...	...	64	...	10	...	74
„ „ cleansed	...	...	42	...	4	...	46
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired							
or renewed	...	...	98	...	14	...	112
Water supply provided for flushing	...	...	29	...	3	...	32
Other repairs executed or nuisances							
abated	...	...	123	...	9	...	132

Urinals—

Flushing cistern or pipes fixed or							
repaired	...	...	6	...	—	...	6
Walls rendered impervious	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Walls repaired	...	...	5	...	—	...	5
Floors repaired	...	...	5	...	—	...	5
Other repairs or nuisances abated	...	...	5	...	—	...	5

Cesspools—

Made air-tight	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Other repairs or nuisances abated	...	...	3	...	—	...	3

Pail Closets—

Pails provided	...	...	14	...	—	...	14
„ cleansed	...	...	9	...	—	...	9

Total Pre-
liminary and
Preliminary. Statutory. Statutory.

Tents, Vans, Sheds—

Nuisances abated or improvements effected	6	...	—	...	6
---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

Schools—

Improvements effected	...	—	...	—	...	—
-----------------------	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

Smoke and Grit—

Chimneys observed	2	...	—	...	2
-------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

Stables—

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	...	...	7	...	—	...	7
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	...	19	...	—	...	19

Rats—

Baits laid	...	...	338	...	—	...	338
Baits taken	...	...	304	...	—	...	304

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Notices served for Factories	...	...	...	9
Notices served for Workshops	...	...	...	4
Notices served for Workplaces	...	...	...	—
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	7
Other nuisances	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	7

Bakehouses—

Number of notices served	...	...	...	7
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	6
Other nuisances	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	1

Home Work—

Number of notices sent to Firms, etc.	...	...	116
Number of Lists received	...	...	5
Premises visited	...	...	5

Other Matters—

Number of notices received from Factory Inspector	...	4
Reports of action taken sent to Factory Inspector	...	4

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was taken to deal with nuisance from smoke.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Borough—

Number of Cowkeepers—Wholesale Purveyors ...	...	1
Number of Cowkeepers—Wholesale and Retail Purveyors ...	...	4
Number of Cowkeepers—Retail Purveyors ...	...	11
Number of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors ...	...	3
Number of Retail Purveyors (not included in above)	...	18
Number of Cowsheds ...	...	18
Number of Dairies ...	...	36
Number of Cows ...	...	155

Ex-Borough—

Number of Wholesale Purveyors ...	...	42
Number of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors ...	...	7
Number of Retail Purveyors (not included in above)	...	51

274 inspections were made of dairies in the town.

115 visits to cowsheds, and 29 visits to milkshops were made; 360 milk vehicles were inspected.

All the cowsheds and dairies in the Borough were regularly inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors, and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

The following work has been executed:—

Existing Dairies improved ...	...	3
Drainage improved ...	...	1
Lighting improved ...	...	1
Ventilation improved ...	...	1
Limewashing carried out ...	...	80
Other repairs effected or nuisances abated ...	...	2

Milk Samples obtained:—

Chemical examination ...	...	61
Bacteriological ,, ...	...	73

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

168 inspections were made of Ice Cream premises during the year and the following work has been executed:—

Premises improved ...	...	3
Limewashing or cleansing carried out ...	...	4
Other repairs effected or nuisances abated ...	...	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address.	Keeper.	Deputy Keeper.	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds.
31, Mill Lane	Mrs. E. Gwyther	Mr. E. Gwyther	6	68
5, Upper Church Street.	Mr. E. Jones	Mr. T. Griffiths.....	5	12
13 & 14, Church St.	Mrs. A. Egan .....	.....	10	20
10, Island Place	Mrs. E. Keenan	Mr. W. Davies	6	34
3, Park Terrace	Mrs. M. O'Donoghue	Mrs. E. Davies	9	23
28, Water Street.....	Mr. B. Price	Mrs. J. Price	4	10

These houses were kept under periodical supervision and no serious contravention of the byelaws was found. The following work was executed:—

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	119
Limewashing or Cleansing carried out	...	...	...	12
Bedding renewed	...	...	...	4
Other repairs effected or nuisances abated	...	...	...	1

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of houses	...	...	...	8
Number of visits made	...	...	...	95
Limewashing or Cleansing carried out	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	3
Other repairs effected or nuisances abated	...	...	...	7

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following quantities of food have been condemned and destroyed during the year, exclusive of condemnations made by the Veterinary Inspector:—

3	Beast's Heads (diseased).
153	lbs. Beef (diseased and decomposition).
34	lbs. Mutton (decomposition).
6	lbs. Pork (decomposition).
151	lbs. Mixed Meat (decomposition).
65	lbs. Pickled Beef (decomposition).
35	lbs. Pigs Frys (decomposition).
47	lbs. Liver (diseased and decomposition).
17	stones Fish (decomposition).
140	lbs. Kippers (decomposition).
55	lbs. Prawns (decomposition).
56	lbs. Apples (decayed).
150	Oranges (decayed).
42	lbs. Liquid Eggs (decomposition).
84	tins Fruit (blown or damaged).
50	tins Meat (blown or damaged).
41	tins Milk (blown or damaged).

The following information has been received from the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. J. Campbell Hill, M.R.C.V.S.):—

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the year 1932 are as follows, and for comparison the figures for 1931 are also set out:—

			1932		1931
			—		—
Beasts	...	...	856	...	881
Calves	...	...	943	...	1135
Sheep	...	...	9565	...	8380
Pigs	...	...	3968	...	3922
Fowls	...	...	2016	...	1534
			—		—
Total	...	...	17348	...	15852
			—		—

Condemned by the Veterinary Inspector as unfit for food:—

Beef	...	...	...	1057 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	429 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Liver	...	...	...	3463 lbs.
Lungs	...	...	...	2583 lbs.

The conditions on account of which condemnation was necessary were:—Tuberculosis, and fluke and worm infestations.

Stalls, etc.—

Names provided on Vehicles, etc.	...	...	...	2
Cleanliness improved	...	...	...	12
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	14

Shops—

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	2
Cleanliness improved	...	...	...	8
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	5
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	12
Warnings regarding labelling	...	...	...	3
Other nuisances abated, or improvements effected	...	...	...	2

Transport and Handling—

Warnings regarding Cleanliness of Vehicles, Receptacles,				
Covering of Meat, etc.	...	...	...	6

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following classes of business are established in the Borough:—

- 1 gutscraper.
- 2 fellmongers.
- 2 marine store dealers.
- 61 fish friers.

Periodical inspections were made of all these premises, and the following work was executed:—

Nuisances abated or repairs executed	4
--	-----	---

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

No application under these Acts received.

MATTERS REPORTED TO THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

The following matters were reported to the Borough Surveyor's Department:—

Drains and sewers—chokage, etc. ...	...	109
Building Byelaw infringements ...	...	4
Wastage of Water ...	...	7
Accumulations ...	...	7
Other matters ...	...	25

RAT DESTRUCTION.

All complaints of rat infestation have received attention, and the Market, Slaughterhouse, and Isolation Hospital were baited during the year. Baits of various kinds are supplied to applicants at cost price.

FUMIGATIONS.

The number of houses fumigated during the year was 116. The public mortuary was cleansed and disinfected on 10 occasions. The St. John's Ambulance car was fumigated on 92 occasions after it had been used for the transport of patients to the Isolation Hospital. 108 Public Library books were disinfected. 467 articles of clothing were steam disinfected.

The following is a statement of the houses fumigated:—

				Wards			Total
				1	2	3	
Following	Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	10	2	15
„	Diphtheria	...	...	31	17	18	66
„	Tuberculosis	...	...	7	6	8	21
„	Erysipelas	...	...	—	1	—	1
„	Other Diseases	...	...	1	1	—	2
„	Dirty and Verminous Con- ditions	...	...	5	1	5	11
Total				47	36	33	116

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall, Llanelly,
July, 1933.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES. **1.—Inspection.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	258	16	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	145	4	
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	19	—	.....
Total	422	20	.....

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*				
Want of Cleanliness	13	13	.....	...
Want of Ventilation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of drainage of floors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other nuisances	4	4	.....	.....
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient	3	3	.....	.....
Unsuitable or Defective	7	7	.....	.....
Not Separate for Sexes ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921) ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	27	.....	.....

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

VITAL STATISTICS (1921-1932).

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Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected No.	Net.		No.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		All ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	No.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1921	37,180	926	926	24.9	427	11.48	32	13	76	82.0	409	11.0
1922	37,770	803	793	20.9	455	12.04	35	8	64	80.7	423	11.3
1923	38,250	896	889	23.2	427	11.16	35	17	62	70.8	409	10.7
1924	38,770	812	812	20.8	489	12.61	49	21	69	85.1	461	11.8
1925	39,090	800	795	20.3	469	11.99	34	17	69	86.8	452	11.6
1926	39,580	785	764	19.3	469	11.84	35	17	54	70.6	451	11.4
1927	39,530	683	680	17.2	465	11.76	34	19	56	82.3	450	11.4
1928	37,670	663	655	17.3	446	11.83	46	22	36	54.3	422	11.2
1929	37,830	612	605	16.0	445	11.76	38	12	39	64.4	419	11.0
1930	37,830*	612	599	15.8	458	12.10	41	23	28	46.7	440	11.6
1931	38,730†	577	565	14.5	522	13.47	40	20	42	74.3	482	12.4
1932	38,450	589	561	14.5	476	12.37	49	24	33	58.8	451	11.7

* Revised population, 38,350.

† Census of Population, 38,416.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY, M.B., 1932. (Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death).

Cause of Death.	Registrar General's Statistics.			All Ages.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 & up-wards	
	All Ages.																
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.												Total
1. Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	2	3	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1
6. Influenza	5	5	10	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	20	13	33	20	13	33	...	...	...	9	8	...	7	3	2	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	3	7	4	3	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
11. Syphilis	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	27	40	13	25	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
14. Diabetes	3	3	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	13	14	27	15	17	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16. Heart Disease	41	36	77	34	40	74	...	...	1	...	2	3	8	13	25	22
17. Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	7	13	20	10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Bronchitis	15	16	31	15	16	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	14	8	22	15	10	25	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	2	8
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	5	5	10	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis	3	4	7	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	5	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	11	12	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	5	15	11	8	19	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	6	4	3
29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Puerperal Causes	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	10	7	17	11	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Senility	12	14	26	11	15	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
33. Suicide	7	2	9	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	3	...
34. Other Violence	4	7	11	5	8	13	...	...	1	4	...	1	2	1	1	1
35. Other Defined Diseases	18	19	37	23	19	42	...	...	2	3	3	4	3	5	12	7
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	219	232	451	219	232	451	33	3	8	13	23	22	29	54	78	101	87



Report of the School Medical Officer for the Year 1932.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Staff :

School Medical Officer : L. W. Pole, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant S.M.O. : L. M. Allen, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H.

Eye Specialist (part-time) : J. J. Healy, M.B. (Edin.).

Dental Surgeon : T. E. Mathias, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S.
(Glasgow), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Nurses : N. Smith, M. Hopkins ;

M. C. Jones, G. Greene, G. M. Roberts (also
. Health Visitors).

Dental Attendant : Miss M. E. Williams.

Chief Clerk : M. E. Smith.

Clerk : W. J. Symons.

Medical Inspection Arrangements.—The Board of Education require the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following : —

- (a) their admission to public elementary schools, and
- (b) their attaining the age of eight years, and
- (c) their attaining the age of twelve years.

The Local Education Authority must also make arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of children, including :—

- (a) the following-up of cases of defect found in the course of medical inspection ;
- (b) the detection and prevention of uncleanness ; .
- (c) the medical treatment of defect of eyes, and teeth, minor ailments and enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Besides the “ routine ” groups of children, special inspection was made of children brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, school nurses and parents.

Number of Children on Registers and Average Attendance.—For the year ended 31st March, 1933 :—

- (a) the number of children on the school registers was 6471
- (b) the average attendance for the year was ... 5801
- (c) the percentage attendance for the year was ... 89.6

The number of schools in the town is 11, made up of eight Boys' Departments, eight Girls' Departments, six Infants' Departments and three Mixed Schools—25 Departments in all.

The total number of children inspected at "routine" examinations was 1,985. This number was made up of

721 entrants—337 boys, 384 girls.

575 intermediates—281 boys, 294 girls.

480 leavers—313 boys, 167 girls.

209 other ages—107 boys, 102 girls.

Special medical examinations numbered 708. These examinations related mainly to children who had formerly been inspected as routine cases, and the examinations were in the nature of following-up.

Inspection Clinic.—This clinic is open weekly on the forenoons of Tuesday and Wednesday for the examination of children referred to the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers and parents. The total number of children who attended during the year was 252, exclusive of 358 children, who were examined in regard to their fitness to attend the School Camp.

The number of re-inspections was 278.

The average number of children who attended the Clinic on each of the two days was 7.

REVIEW OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Height and Weight.—The tables appended give the number of children at each year of age, and the average height and weight. The heights are given in inches and centimetres, and the weights in pounds and kilograms.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Boys.

Age.	No. exd.	Heights (average).		No. exd.	Weights (average).	
		Inches.	Centimetres.		Pounds	Kilograms.
3	31	37.21	94.76	31	35.14	15.95
4	165	39.21	99.84	165	37.03	16.81
5	115	41.06	104.29	115	39.43	17.90
6	26	43.17	109.65	26	42.84	19.90
7	5	45.55	115.69	5	48.25	21.95
8	281	48.11	122.19	281	53.65	24.35
9	83	49.40	125.45	86	57.31	26.01
10	11	51.38	130.50	11	61.50	27.92
11	5	53.10	134.87	5	67.80	30.78
12	177	55.13	140.03	177	77.55	35.25
13	128	57.04	144.88	128	82.08	37.36
14	8	56.43	143.33	8	79.37	33.03

Girls.

Age	No. exd.	Heights (average).		No. exd.	Weights (average).	
		Inches.	Centimetres.		Pounds.	Kilograms.
3	31	36.53	92.78	31	33.53	15.22
4	163	38.98	99.00	163	35.69	16.20
5	153	40.74	103.47	153	38.43	17.44
6	37	42.95	109.09	37	42.96	19.50
7	10	45.10	114.55	10	44.60	20.24
8	294	47.86	121.56	294	52.34	23.76
9	76	49.49	125.70	76	56.76	25.76
10	8	51.90	131.92	8	62.37	28.31
11	8	54.12	137.46	8	62.37	28.31
12	129	55.25	140.03	129	74.82	33.96
13	38	58.33	148.15	38	88.66	40.25

Clothing.—"Fair"—35 children—1.76 per cent.

"Bad"—17 children—0.85 per cent. (1931—0.74 per cent.).

Footgear.—"Fair"—28 children—1.41 per cent.

"Bad"—24 children—1.20 per cent. (1931—0.74 per cent.).

These statistics show that clothing and footgear generally are satisfactory. The numbers in the "bad" category both in clothing and footgear show a slight increase on those of 1931 due no doubt to prevailing economic conditions.

There is evidence that children are being clothed more sensibly than formerly. This is especially noticeable in the infant school where the children on the whole are excellently clad.

The chief fault is overclothing, particularly in those cases where the children are reported by the parent as "delicate." This "delicacy" is certainly increased if not caused by the many layers of clothing in which these unfortunate children are confined.

Uncleanliness.—Vermin—Hair—boys, 12 (0.61 per cent.)

girls, 219 (11.08 per cent.)

Body—boys, 29 (1.46 per cent.)

girls, 16 (0.80 per cent.)

The number of children found with unclean heads at medical inspection continues to fall, and in 1932 is the lowest figure recorded.

In addition to the routine medical inspections, periodical visits are paid to the schools by one of the school nurses, who examines all the children in regard to cleanliness. Records are kept of these inspections by the school nurses. Where verminous conditions are found, the parents are notified, and they are instructed in regard to the measures that should be adopted to free the hair from vermin.

Nutrition.—Good—1746—88 per cent. 1931—90.5 per cent.

Fair—196—9.8 per cent. 1931—8.1 per cent.

Bad—43—2.2 per cent. 1931—1.4 per cent.

Although the number of children suffering from definite malnutrition is not high, the number in the "fair" category is excessive, and there is a slight increase of the numbers both in the "fair" and "bad" categories.

This slight increase in malnutrition is due in part no doubt to existing unemployment, but poverty is by no means the only cause of malnourishment.

The great bulk of malnutrition is caused not so much by actual lack of food as by the improper selection or preparation of food. Badly cooked food, irregular meals and eating between meals

account for many ill-nourished children. Milk, which is a valuable food, figures too rarely in the diet of school children, while tea occupies a much too prominent position. It is a significant fact that many children suffering from malnutrition do not come from families where poverty is an important factor. These children are pampered and suffer from malnourishment, not because proper food is not provided, but because they refuse to take it. Yet such children will readily accept the same food when away from parental authority.

Skin Diseases.—65 cases, 3.27 per cent.

Eye Diseases.—Blepharitis: 41 children—2.06 per cent. (21 boys, 20 girls).

Squint: 27 children—1.36 per cent.

Eye strain and corneal opacities: 1 child.

Defective Vision.—The following table shows the results of the examination of 1,253 children:—

Defective Vision	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent
(1) Both eyes normal	623	481	1104	88.1
(2) One eye normal, one eye slightly defective	13	8	21	1.7
(3) One eye normal, one eye very defective	29	28	57	4.5
(4) Both eyes slightly defective	6	12	18	1.4
(5) One eye slightly defective, one eye very defective	5	5	10	.9
(6) Both eyes very defective	22	21	43	3.4
Totals	698	555	1253	100.0

1 and 2 are classed as "good" vision—89.8 per cent.; 3 and 4 as "fair" vision—5.9 per cent.; and 5 and 6 as "bad" vision—4.3 per cent.

Defective Hearing.—5 children—0.2 per cent. (2 boys, 3 girls) had markedly defective hearing, the whispering test being used; 26 children had ear disease, 19 of these had disease of the internal ear.

Nose and Throat.—Enlarged tonsils of moderate degree, 386 children—19.4 per cent. (184 boys, 202 girls).

Enlarged tonsils of marked degree, 246 children—12.3 per cent. (116 boys, 130 girls).

Tonsils and adenoids present together, 15 children—0.7 per cent. (4 boys, 11 girls).

Defective Speech.—15 children, 0.7 per cent.

Heart and Circulation.—

Organic disease of heart—8 children—0.4 per cent.

Functional disorders of heart—125 children—6.3 per cent.

Anæmia—302 children—15.1 per cent.

A moderate degree of anæmia is still extremely prevalent amongst school children. As has been stated before, if milk were consumed more freely, this condition would be rare. Other causes of anæmia are insufficient sleep and insufficient fresh air.

Posture.—Postural defects are still all too common amongst girls and boys in the Central Schools. During the winter and on wet days, the amount of exercise obtained does not appear to be sufficient for adolescents. While a gymnasium is not necessary, or even desirable for younger children, it is undoubtedly an advantage for the older boy or girl. If the provision of a gymnasium is not a practical proposition at the present time, a simpler gymnastic equipment might be provided in the schools for use in winter and on wet days.

Rickets.—16 children—9 boys and 7 girls—showed some signs of deformity resulting from this disease.

Special Examinations.—The chief conditions discovered were :—Skin diseases, 29; eye diseases, 27; defective vision and squint, 18; organic heart disease, 14; anæmia, 320; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; chorea, 12.

Vaccination.

Vaccination.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Vaccinated	763	670	1433	72.00
Not Vaccinated	275	277	552	28.00

Previous History of Infectious Diseases.

	Measles.		Whooping Cough		Chicken Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	692	66.0	408	40.2	327	30.5	48	4.6	37	3.5
Girls	625	66.0	385	40.6	310	32.7	34	3.5	41	4.3
Total	1317	66.3	793	40.0	637	31.5	82	4.1	78	3.9

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Clinic.—The average daily attendance was 50. The attendance ranged between 30 and 60 on the days when the schools were open. During all holidays the clinic is open for treatment.

When the condition of a child is such that general treatment is indicated, remedies such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract, or Maltoline are provided. In necessitous cases no charge is made, but the free issue of these preparations is comparatively infrequent.

The following Table gives a summary of the work of the School Clinic:—

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Condition.	No. of cases under treatment on 1st January, 1932	Total No. of Cases.	Total Attendances.	Average Attendances per Child.	Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Under Treatment at end of year.	Remarks.
Ringworm : Head .....	....	13	180	13.8	12	1	—	—	1*
Body .....	....	20	302	15.1	20	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	5	81	16.2	5	—	—	—	—
Impetigo .....	....	210	2111	10.0	209	1	—	1	—
Minor Injuries .....	....	512	3306	6.4	510	2	—	—	2†
Septic Sores .....	....	780	6544	8.3	780	—	—	—	—
Vermin : Head .....	....	27	321	11.8	27	—	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases .....	....	17	140	8.2	17	—	—	—	—
Ear Disease .....	....	1	12	12.0	1	—	—	—	—
Eye Disease	1	31	241	7.7	31	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1616	13238	8.1	1612	4	—	1	3

* Did not attend. † Referred to own doctor.

Defective Vision.—Children are examined at the Eye Clinic after being referred to the Eye Specialist by the School Medical Officer.

To be Examined by Eye Specialist.	Examined by Eye Specialist.	Spectacles prescribed and obtained.		Spectacles prescribed but not yet obtained.	Other treatment than Spectacles.	Awaiting Examination.
		At cost of E.C.	At cost of Parent.			
201	201	28	87	58	23*	—

* In 5 cases no treatment was advised.

Dull and Backward Children.—The following report has been prepared by Dr. Allen, Assistant School Medical Officer:—

There are four special classes in the borough, two classes for boys and two for girls. The classes for boys are in Old Road and Lakefield Boys' Schools, those for the girls in Market Street and Lakefield Girls' Schools. The following tables show the number of children examined during 1932:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Transferred from special to ordinary class	...	3	12
Retained in ordinary class	...	9	4
Consent to transfer not obtained	...	12	2
Not admitted owing to lack of accommodation...		4	0
		28	18

Number of children in special cases at end of 1932:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Transferred from ordinary to special class	...	7	9
Retained in special classes	...	17	21
		24	30

Altogether 108 examinations were made involving 100 children—52 boys and 48 girls, during the year. The progress made by the children in these classes continues to be satisfactory and affords ample proof of the necessity for such classes. After a short stay in these classes, retarded children improve not only educationally but socially. The feeling of inadequacy from which the retarded child suffers in the ordinary class speedily disappears when he is placed amongst children whose attainments are no greater than his own. That no child after removal to the ordinary class has required a re-transference to the special class is most encouraging.

and indicates that the benefit derived is permanent. The number of special classes in the borough is found to be insufficient. For a child to derive the maximum benefit from a special class, the number of children in such a class should not exceed 15, preferably less. The number in the Special Class of Market Street Girls' School in 1932 was 19, and it will be noticed that 4 boys could not be admitted to a special class owing to lack of accommodation. It will also be noticed that in the case of 14 children, the parents consent to transfer to a special class could not be obtained. One reason for this is that parents do not like transferring a child to another school, his present school not having a special class. It is significant that all the fourteen children attended schools where no special classes exist, and that in no case was there a refusal to transfer a child whose school contained a special class.

Notification of Feeble Minded and Other Children.—No cases were notified to the Local Authority, the County Council, under the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1928, during the year.

Dental Treatment.—The School Dentist submits the following table, showing the number of children dealt with and the nature of the work done for the routine age groups. A slight change has been made this year in the ages dealt with. Age 5 has been left out of the routine ages, and ages 9 and 11 taken in. This was done with a view to obviate too long a period between two consecutive inspections.

The percentage of "consents" (81.5) is very good but, unfortunately, as in previous years, quite a number of children do not complete the treatment. Consequently, when a child is seen on the next inspection, teeth which were saveable when first seen have become unsaveable.

Age.	No. Inspected.	No. found to require treatment.	Number treated.	Teeth Filled.	Teeth Extracted.	Percentage of Teeth filled to Teeth extracted.
6	425	384—90.3%	281—73.1%	152	524	29%
7	445	401—90.1%	313—78.0%	164	690	23.7%
8	501	423—84.4%	334—78.9%	270	734	36.7%
9	462	392—84.8%	357—91.0%	260	461	56.4%
10	505	376—74.4%	309—82.1%	198	430	46.0%
11	551	438—79.4%	364—83.0%	201	209	96.1%
12	410	291—70.9%	247—84.8%	167	209	82.2%
All ages	3299	2705—82.6%	2205—81.5%	1412	3257	43.4%

The following points may be noted from an examination of the table.

(1) The percentage of children found to require treatment steadily decreases with advancing age. This may in a large measure be attributed to the attention given to the teeth in previous years.

(2) A larger percentage of children in the older age groups are submitted for treatment. There is some reluctance on the part of parents to allow younger children to receive treatment.

(3) The gradual fall in the number of extractions with advancing age points to the fact that earlier treatment has been effective in saving a large proportion of teeth. This is also borne out by the percentage in the last column.

In addition to the ages shown in the table, 333 "specials" were attended to during the year. These "specials" continue to be a source of worry. More often than not they are children whose parents have persistently refused to allow them to come for treatment. The time required for the treatment of these children interferes with the treatment of the routine cases. The only kind of treatment for special cases is the extraction of badly decayed and aching teeth, which would have been unnecessary had they and their parents accepted treatment at an earlier age, when slight degrees of decay were present. If parents persist in refusing to submit their children for treatment designed to save teeth and only seek treatment when the teeth are so badly decayed as to cause pain, consideration might be given to an increase in the charge for the treatment of these cases. This might act as an incentive to parents to allow their children to be treated as soon as decay is found on inspection to be present. But for the fact that a considerable amount of time is taken up in the treatment of special cases, another age-group might be inspected and treated. I am of opinion that instead of making an increase in the charge in the cases where parents are offered treatment and have refused it, the treatment of these children by the school dentist at a later age, for the same teeth, should be refused and the parents told that they must obtain treatment otherwise.

Orthopædic Treatment.—Children found to be the subjects of any kind of deformity are referred to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for examination and any necessary treatment by the orthopædic surgeon.

In necessitous cases the railway fares are paid.

The following table gives particulars of the children who obtained treatment during the year. With the exception of one case, in which the parents declined to allow a child to remain in hospital, all showed varying degrees of improvement, in some cases to a marked extent.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Children under treatment or observation by Orthopaedic Surgeon on Jan. 1st, 1932. (Old cases).	Children referred to Orthopaedic Surgeon in 1932. (New cases).	Condition requiring treatment or observation.	Treatment advised by Orthopaedic Surgeon.				Progress.	Under treatment or observation by Surgeon on 31st December, 1932.	Remarks.
			Exercise.	Plaster Calipers, etc.	Operation.	No treatment advised.			
R. J. H.	....	Fraetured arm	....	....	....	No	Cured	No	
D. M. J.	....	Paresis arm & leg	Yes	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
H. J.	....	Deformity foot	....	Yes	....	....	Not improved	No	Ref. to Tb. Officer
D. M. P.	....	Club foot	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	Yes	
R. W.	....	Weakness leg	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
P. M.	....	Deformity foot	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	Yes	
D. T.	....	Infantile Paral.	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	Yes	
....	G. L.	Def. Ankle and Foot	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	Yes	
....	D. P.	Deformity leg	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	
....	D. J. W.	Deformity instep	....	Yes	Yes	....	Improved	No	Left school
....	T. H.	Weakness leg	....	Yes	....	....	Improved	Yes	

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Physical Training Organiser, Mr. T. Davies, points out in his Report for the year that the efficiency of physical training in the schools has been maintained, but draws attention to the lack of provision of gymnastic apparatus in the senior schools, and of properly arranged playing fields for all schools.

The following periods for physical training are provided in all the schools:—

Infant Schools.—Two daily lessons of 15 minutes duration for physical exercises. One weekly lesson of 30 minutes duration for dancing and singing games.

Elementary Schools.—Three or four lessons of 20 minutes a week for physical exercises. One lesson of 30-45 minutes a week for organised games.

Senior Schools.—Three to five lessons of 20 minutes duration a week for physical exercises. One lesson of 30-45 minutes a week for organised games. An additional period is sometimes included for folk dancing. This may be taken as an alternative to games in wet weather.

Reference is made by Mr. Davies to the great value of organised games as an essential part of the education of the child. The games taught are the following:—Target ball, rounders, stoolball, netball, tower ball, hockey, cricket, Rugby football, Association football.

Mr. Davies notes with interest that an improvement is noticeable in the type of clothing worn by the children. Many boys provide themselves with suitable shoes, while girls have made for themselves tunics and jerseys as advised by their teachers.

Last June, the "Welsh League of Youth" (Urdd Gobaith Cymru) held their National Sports in Llanelly. Owing to the very large number of competitors taking part in the events, the Festival lasted for two days. In the athletic events, over 1,000 members between the ages of 12 and 18 years of age participated, and large groups of between two and four thousand members took part in the physical training and folk dancing demonstrations.

Evening classes for teachers were continued during the winter months. Recently appointed teachers find these classes very useful, as an opportunity is afforded them to practice the activities suitable for their pupils.

Bacteriological Examination.—

Number of swabs examined for diphtheria	...	556
Diphtheria bacilli present in 45 cases.		

The numbers in the statement are included in those given on page 7.

School Camp.—The Camp was again occupied during the months of May, June, July and September, by children sent by a number of Education Authorities in South Wales. The total number of children who occupied the Camp during the four months was 1,320. The total net cost of maintenance was £1,450, and the cost per child (2 weeks) was £1 1s. 11.73d. Apart from minor ailments, there was very little sickness among the children, and marked improvement in their appearance and general condition was apparent.

The Camp was visited frequently by representatives of the Education Authorities who had sent children to the Camp.

In August, the Camp was occupied by school children from Llanelly—132 girls and 132 boys. In the first fortnight, Dr. Allen, Assistant School Medical Officer, was in charge of the Camp. With the exception of a few days, the month of August in 1932 was one of the finest since the School Camp was instituted. Advantage was taken of the fine weather to indulge in games of all kinds on the beach, in addition to regular bathing in which all the children took part.

All the assistants worked with enthusiasm, both in regard to the ordinary camp routine and the sports and games of the children.

A number of alterations and additions have been made at the Camp, with a view to the greater comfort of the children and staff. Metal bedsteads have now been installed to replace the wooden ones which had been used heretofore. Better facilities for ablution have been provided so that the washing benches can be used in all weathers without discomfort. As a new hut has been constructed for the storage of straw, additional accommodation—22 beds—has been provided for the children.

Medical Examination of Teachers.—Seven teachers were medically examined on appointment to schools, and were found fit for duty.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

All the Elementary Schools were inspected during 1930, and were fully reported upon in the Annual Report of that year.

The defects in each school were set out in detail in that Report, which should be referred to (page 87). During 1931, the schools were again inspected, and reference was made to the improvements which had been effected. Further work has been done during 1932, and details of this are set out below.

No. 1.—Bigyn Boys' School.

Range of three porcelain wash-hand basins.
Plastering, colouring and painting old Cloak Rooms.
Repairs to roof.

Bigyn Girls' School.

Roof repairs.

Bigyn Infants' School.

Range of four porcelain wash-hand basins. Repairs to ceilings in main class room. Repairs to roof at base of tower.

No. 2.—Copperworks Boys' School.

Internal plastering. Enlarging openings and fixing two new windows in Standard III. classroom. Raking joints and pointing external walls. External and internal painting and colouring.

Copperworks Girls' School.

Fixing additional windows and slating roof of end cloakroom. External and internal painting and colouring.

Copperworks Infants' School.

Fixing four roof lights for improved lighting of Forms I., II. and III. Five enamelled wash-hand basins replaced by porcelain basins. External painting and internal colouring.

No. 3.—Lakefield Boys' School.

Internal and external painting and colouring.

Lakefield Girls' School.

Repairs to roofs. Range of five porcelain wash-hand basins. Repairs to all windows on west side of building. Fixing opening sashes to bottom lights of windows to improve ventilation. New W.C. provided for Staff. Internal and external painting and colouring.

Lakefield Infants' School.

Range of three porcelain wash-hand basins. Internal and external painting and colouring. Repairs to ceilings (E Classroom).

No. 4.—Market Street Girls' School.

Repairs to roofs. Repairs to windows.

Market Street Infants' School.

Range of three porcelain wash-hand basins. Alterations to Staff Room (porch converted). External plastering of entrance lobbies. Internal plastering of rear corridor.

No. 5.—New Dock Boys' School.

Internal and external painting and colouring. Fixing four gullies at base of fall pipes in yard and connections to sewers. Stone flag paving at main entrance re-levelled.

New Dock Girls' School.

Repairs to roofs. Improved lighting and ventilation of classrooms by fixing two roof lights, new window and door. Internal and external painting and colouring. External painting of hut (Havelock Park).

New Dock Infants' School.

Internal and external painting and colouring. New hat and cloak rail provided. Six wash-hand basins provided. Additional windows and roof lights fixed to improve lighting and ventilation of classrooms.

No. 6.—Old Road Boys' School.

Internal painting and colouring of basement rooms. External painting school building. Additional Hat and Cloak Rail provided.

Old Road Girls' School.

Repairs to roofs. Two new Hat and Cloak rails provided. External painting.

Old Road Infants' School.

Lighting and ventilation of sanitary conveniences improved. External painting.

No. 7.—Park Street School.

Demolition of "covered-way" in playground.

No. 8.—Stebonheath Juniors' School.

Plastering and colouring one wall in E Classroom.

No. 11.—Coleshill Central Boys' School.

Demolition of "covered-way" in playground. Repairs to Manual Work-shop.

Coleshill Central Girls' School.

Painting out-offices.

Prospect Place Branch.

Demolition of timber frame hut, for additional playing area and improving lighting of cookery room. Insanitary trough closet replaced by four pedestal pan closet sets. External painting.

Stebonheath Central Boys' School.

Flushing arrangements provided for boys' urinal.
Internal painting of one classroom.

Stebonheath Central Girls' School.

Hut:—Fixing new troughs and downpipes. Internal painting. Two external folding doors replaced by single doors.

Laundry:—Internal colouring.

Domestic Centre:—Internal painting and decoration.

During the year 1933, a programme of work will be carried out for:—

- (1) Maintenance and replacements.
- (2) Improvements, additions and alterations.

TABLE I.**Return of Medical Inspections.****A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Code Group Inspections :

Entrants	...	...	...	721
Second Age Group	...	...	...	575
Third Age Group	...	...	...	480
Total				1,776
Number of other Routine Inspections				209

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	1,318
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	278
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,596

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Malnutrition	.....	.....	.....	43	196	71	255
Skin	{	Ringworm : Scalp	.....	1	.....	.....	—
		Body	.....	1	.....	.....	—
		Scabies	.....	3	.....	3	—
		Impetigo	.....	8	.....	2	—
		Other diseases (Non-tuberculous)	.....	52	.....	24	.....
Eye	{	Blepharitis	.....	41	.....	13	.....
		Conjunctivitis	.....	2	.....	6	.....
		Keratitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
		Corneal opacities	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Defective vision (excluding squint)	.....	128	21	17	.....
		Squint	.....	22	5	1	.....
		Other conditions	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Ear	{	Defective hearing	.....	.....	5	.....	2
		Otitis media	.....	19	.....	9	.....
		Other ear diseases	.....	7	.....	11	—
Nose and Throat	{	Enlarged tonsils only	.....	246	386	192	246
		Adenoids only	.....	4	.....	3	.....
		Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	.....	15	.....	12	.....
		Other conditions	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Enlarged cervical glands (Non-tuberculous)	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	291
Defective speech	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart disease : Organic	.....	8	.....	14	.....
		Functional	.....	.....	125	.....	147
		Anaemia	.....	28	274	22	308

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Lungs	{ Bronchitis { Other Non-tuberculous diseases .....	....	82	....	44
		....	5	....	12
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :				
	Definite Suspected .....	....	2	1	.... 1
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands Spine Hip Other bones and joints .....	....	1	....	2
	Skin Other forms .....	....	1	....	........
	
	
	
Nervous System	{ Epilepsy { Chorea { Other conditions	2 1 3	.... .... ....	4 12....	............
Deformities	{ Rickets { Spinal curvature { Other forms .....	.... .... ....	16 2 36	.... .... ....	24 2 27
Other defects and diseases		....	38	....	100

B.—Number of individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Code Groups : Entrants	721	67	9.29
Second Age Group	575	97	16.86
Third Age Group	480	77	16.04
Total (Code Groups)	1776	241	13.56
Other Routine Inspections	209	42	20.09

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from the following types of Multiple Defect, <i>i.e.</i> , any combination of Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in penultimate category of the Table), or Heart Disease .....			.....	.....	.....
Blind (including partially blind).	Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	1	1
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	1	.....	1
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	25	30	55
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	1	1
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Schools for Epileptics .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	.....	1
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution	1	.....	1
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	At Public Elementary Schools	3	2	5
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective.	Active pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	.....	2
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	5	2	7
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	1	1
	Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	3	.....	3
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no Schools or Institution	1	.....	1
	Abdominal tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	2	3	5
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	1	1
	Tuberculosis of bones and joints (not including deformities due to old tuberculosis).	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry or Health or the Board .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	1	.....	1
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Tuberculosis of other organs (skin, etc.)	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—Continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective. (continued).	Delicate Children, <i>i.e.</i> , all children (except those in- cluded in other groups) whose general health ren- ders it desirable that they should be specially selec- ted for admission to an Open Air School.	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	24	23	47
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuber- culous disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling suffici- ently severe to in- terfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Hospital Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools	11	9	20*
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	.....	.....
	Children with heart disease, <i>i.e.</i> , chil- dren whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the pro- vision of educa- tional facilities other than those of the public elemen- tary school.	At Certified Hospital Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At Public Elementary Schools .....	.....	.....	.....
		At other Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....
		At no School or Institution .....	.....	1	1

* No children who should be receiving Special School Education.

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated, or under Treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	13	.....	13
Ringworm—Body	20	.....	20
Scabies	5	.....	5
Impetigo	210	.....	210
Other Skin Disease	17	.....	17
Minor Eye Defects (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	31	.....	31
Minor Ear Defects	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.)	1292	.....	1292
Total	1589	.....	1589

TABLE IV.—Continued.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments.—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	178	....	....	178
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	23	....	....	23
Total	201	....	....	201

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	....	....	173
(b) Otherwise	....	....	...

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	....	....	28
(b) Otherwise	....	....	87

GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By private practitioner or hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
....	28	28	....	28

GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

		Aged.			
Routine Age Groups	{	5	.....	.....	—
		6	.....	.....	425
		7	.....	.....	445
		8	.....	.....	501
		9	.....	.....	462
		10	.....	.....	505
		11	.....	.....	551
		12	.....	.....	410
		13	.....	.....	—
	{	14	.....	.....	—
Specials		.....	.....	.....	333
Grand Total		.....	.....	.....	3632
(b) Found to require treatment			.....	.....	3038
(c) Actually treated			.....	.....	2538

(2) Half-days devoted to	{	Inspection	.....	38	}	Total	.....	430
		Treatment	.....	392				
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment							.....	4290
(4) Fillings	.....	{	Permanent Teeth	.....	1212	}	Total	.....
			Temporary Teeth	.....	200			
(5) Extractions	.....	{	Permanent Teeth	.....	875	}	Total	.....
			Temporary Teeth	.....	2715			
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions.....								5
(7) Other operations	{	Permanent Teeth	.....	13	}	Total	.....	87
		Temporary Teeth	.....	74				

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	.....	.....	.....	3.0
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	.....	.....	.....	10,888
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	.....	.....	.....	723
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	.....	.....	.....	27
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :				
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	.....	.....	.....	—



